

SENATE RESOLUTION 215

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 215, a resolution to designate June 19, 1996, as "National Baseball Day."

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 215, *supra*.

SENATE RESOLUTION 219

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] and the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 219, a resolution designating March 25, 1996, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE LAND DISPOSAL PROGRAM
FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1995CHAFEE (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3464

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. CHAFEE, for himself, Mr. SMITH, Mr. DOLE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. KEMPTHORNE) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 2036) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to make certain adjustments in the land disposal program to provide needed flexibility, and for other purposes, *supra*; as follows:

On page 2, beginning line 4, strike all through page 4, line 15, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 2. LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS.

"Section 3004(g) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by adding after paragraph (6) the following:

"(7) Solid waste identified as hazardous based solely on one or more characteristics shall not be subject to this subsection, any prohibitions under subsection (d), (e), or (f), or any requirement promulgated under subsection (m) (other than any applicable specific methods of treatment, as provided in paragraph (8)) if the waste—

"(A) is treated in a treatment system that subsequently discharges to waters of the United States pursuant to a permit issued under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly known as the "Clean Water Act") (33 U.S.C. 1342), treated for the purposes of the pretreatment requirements of section 307 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1317), or treated in a zero discharge system that, prior to any permanent land disposal, engages in treatment that is equivalent to treatment required under section 402 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1342) for

discharges to waters of the United States, as determined by the Administrator; and

"(B) no longer exhibits a hazardous characteristic prior to management in any land-based solid waste management unit.

"(8) Solid waste that otherwise qualifies under paragraph (7) shall nevertheless be required to meet any applicable specific methods of treatment specified for such waste by the Administrator under subsection (m), including those specified in the rule promulgated by the Administrator June 1, 1990, prior to management in a land-based unit as part of a treatment system specified in paragraph (7)(A). No solid waste may qualify under paragraph (7) that would generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes due to the presence of cyanide when exposed to pH conditions between 2.0 and 12.5.

"(9) Solid waste identified as hazardous based on one or more characteristics alone shall not be subject to this subsection, any prohibitions under subsection (d), (e), or (f), or any requirement promulgated under subsection (m) if the waste no longer exhibits a hazardous characteristic at the point of injection in any Class I injection well permitted under section 1422 of title XIV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300h-1).

"(10) Not later than five years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Administrator shall complete a study of hazardous waste managed pursuant to paragraphs (7) or (9) to characterize the risks to human health or the environment associated with such management. In conducting this study, the Administrator shall evaluate the extent to which risks are adequately addressed under existing State or Federal programs and whether unaddressed risks could be better addressed under such laws or programs. Upon receipt of additional information or upon completion of such study and as necessary to protect human health and the environment, the Administrator may impose additional requirements under existing Federal laws, including subsection (m)(1), or rely on other State or Federal programs or authorities to address such risks. In promulgating any treatment standards pursuant to subsection (m)(1) under the previous sentence, the Administrator shall take into account the extent to which treatment is occurring in land-based units as part of a treatment system specified in paragraph (7)(A).

"(11) Nothing in paragraphs (7) or (9) shall be interpreted or applied to restrict any inspection or enforcement authority under the provisions of this Act."

On page 7, after line 12, insert the following:

"(5) ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES.—Upon certification by the Governor of the State of Alaska that application of the requirements described in paragraph (1) to a solid waste landfill unit of a Native village (as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (16 U.S.C. 1602)) or unit that is located in or near a small, remote Alaska village would be infeasible, or would not be cost-effective, or is otherwise inappropriate because of the remote location of the unit, the State may exempt the unit from some or all of those requirements. This paragraph shall apply only to solid waste landfill units that dispose of less than 20 tons of municipal solid waste daily, based on an annual average.

"(6) FURTHER REVISIONS OF GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA.—Recognizing the unique circumstances of small communities, the Administrator shall, not later than two years after enactment of this provision promulgate revisions to the guidelines and criteria promulgated under this subtitle to provide additional flexibility to approved States to allow landfills that receive 20 tons or less of municipal solid waste per day, based on an an-

nual average, to use alternative frequencies of daily cover application, frequencies of methane gas monitoring, infiltration layers for final cover, and means for demonstrating financial assurance: *Provided*, That such alternative requirements take into account climatic and hydrogeologic conditions and are protective of human health and environment."

On page 2, line 3 strike "1995" and insert in lieu thereof "1996".

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY'S
50TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, Portland State University is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Although that is a relatively short life in the history of America's higher education movement, Portland State University has quickly developed into one of the Nation's premier urban universities.

This remarkable university began as the Vanport Extension Center, located in one of Portland's public housing projects. It was an educational resource for many of Oregon's returning World War II veterans. Two years after the Center was established, the famous Memorial Day flood destroyed the campus, but not the college. Even the Christian Science Monitor published a national story about the Vanport's resurrection, calling it "The College That Would Not Die."

The college relocated to its current site in the South Park blocks area of downtown Portland in 1952. In 1955, my first term in the Oregon State Senate, the legislature officially designated it as Portland State College. At that time, the enrollment at PSC was more than 3,300 students—up from 221 Vanport students enrolled during its first term. In 1969, as the college introduced its first doctoral program, the legislature granted it university status.

Today, Portland State University is a national model of the urban university. Its mission is to enhance the intellectual, social, cultural, and economic qualities of urban life, and to promote the development of community-institutional networks and collaborations to address community priorities through academic and research programs. The university offers 32 bachelor's and 398 master's degrees in the humanities, sciences, social sciences, and professions, as well as doctoral degrees in seven areas: Education, electrical and computer engineering, environmental sciences and resources, public administration and policy, social work and social research, systems science, and urban studies and planning. PSU's programs are so widely accepted in Oregon that it offers one-quarter of the State's graduate degrees annually.

My wife, Antoinette, and I have been involved in this great university since its early days. Antoinette worked at Portland State College as its counselor to women. During my tenure